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## POETICAL.

From Arthur's Magazine.

### THE REBUKE.

Fair o'er the city's minarets  
Arose the glorious sun,  
Flooding the air with purple light,  
E'er day was scarce begun;  
And sweetly on the lofty hills  
The golden radiance lay:  
While mists that rose from waking rills,  
Crept silently away.

A crowd was in the temple  
Of awe-struck listening men;  
For "words of spirit and of life,"  
Were spoken even then;  
They bowed their heads in silence,  
While the Redeemer spoke,  
And light more glorious than the day,  
Upon their spirits broke.

Then came the Scribes and Pharisees,  
With looks and steps of pride;  
And brought a trembling woman  
To the blessed Saviour's side;  
They told her tale of sin and shame,  
With boasting words and high;  
And asked that he would judge her,  
But asked in mockery.

They tempted him with sounding words,  
That filled the crowd with awe;  
How Moses had in olden time,  
Avenge the broken law;  
Only upon the Saviour's brow  
Arose an answering spot;  
But "he stooped, and wrote upon the ground,"  
As though he heard them not.

Again! with louder voices  
The fearful crowd was made;  
Then Jesus lifted up himself,  
And to the leaders said:  
"Let him whose soul hath never yet  
By passion storms been rent,  
Nor turned aside to vanity,  
Begin the punishment."

There were tones of love and sorrow  
In each softly uttered word;  
But they fell with wondrous power  
On every ear that heard;  
There was majesty within them,  
That none dared disobey,  
And one by one in silence,  
The accusers stole away.

Left with the pure and sinless,  
How stood the guilty then?  
She—who had quailed in terror,  
From the searching glance of men?  
Again—like music on her ear,  
Fell that sweet pitying tone,  
"Hath none condemned thee, woman?  
Are thine accusers gone?"

With quivering lip and tearful eye,  
She gave a meek assent;  
For the holy love of Jesus  
Had her sinful spirit bent;  
And soothingly, and healingly,  
Came that soft voice once more—  
"Neither do I condemn thee;  
But go and sin no more."

### France.

Rev. Dr. T. T. Dovan, Baptist missionary in France, writes from Lyons, December 9, to the Secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society:

"I beg you to take into consideration the political life of France, (one week this, after the usurpation of Bonaparte,) and to be convinced with me that nothing but the gospel of Jesus Christ can give peace to the troubled spirits of this people; and above all to look with a pitying eye upon the millions of this land who are steeped in an idolatry as degraded and as superstitious as any thing that Asia can present.—My chief object now in addressing you is to solicit an appropriation to be forwarded to the direct in order to carry on the work of Scripture circulation."

We understand that five hundred dollars was immediately voted for the above object by the Board.—*Independent.*

Wheat has fallen lower in price, this winter in England, than for seventy two years before.

## Miscellaneous.

### Dangers of Gas.

A whole family, by the name of Sauerbier, died at St. Louis, recently, from inhaling coal gas while asleep. Some persons finding the house closed late in the day, forced the doors, and on entering found a journeyman in the employ of Sauerbier, in bed, pale, panting, and unconscious, as if on the point of death. The party immediately opened every door and window to admit as much air as possible, and then proceeded to the room over-head. There the smell of gas was even more overpowering than below. Having opened the windows, they witnessed a sight sufficient to curdle the blood. A bed in one corner contained four persons—Sauerbier, his wife, and two children. The woman was quite dead, with her limbs cramped and her face swollen, and holding to her breast a child aged about eighteen months, also dead. The husband lay alongside, with a boy aged four years, both unconscious and apparently breathing their last. Measures were taken for the relief of those of the sufferers who were yet living, but with little prospect of success. It is a very singular thing that people will go to bed, or stay in a close room in which gas from a charcoal or other fire is being emitted. Everybody knows the danger attendant on the inhaling of carburetted acid gas, and yet there is not a week passes over our heads but we hear of deaths occasioned by this gas. When will people learn to be careful of the air they breathe as the water they drink? In our cities, where gas is used for artificial light, we are afraid that many diseases are caused by inhaling gas that escapes from leaky pipes. The above accident was caused by a leak in the pipes. Let people beware of these things.

**PRIVATE CHARACTER OF A LOCOMOTIVE.**—The *Poetry of Steam*. People who may see a locomotive tearing up and down the land at a gait of forty miles an hour—making the very earth groan beneath its giant tread, and the heavens themselves reverberate with its fearful clatter—scarcely aware of its unearthly din, and frightening all creation from its proximity, almost—people who only see it in its activity, have no idea what eminently social virtues it is endowed with. This is its public character. Its private one is another affair. Now and then one of these huge monsters, in whose iron bowels slumbers more than a thousand giant power, comes up and stands under our windows, and smokes away as gently as the most exemplary cooking stove, its huge steam pipes singing a strain as soft and dulcet as the most amiable tea-kettle; and its lungs of steel breathing as sweetly as an infant in its slumbers. But the demon of power is there. Let any one pinch its ears, and no venerable spinster-cat will spit more fiercely—let him gripe those iron hands, and the pipes which were tuned to so soft a strain, send forth a yell as if heaven and earth were coming together, and those lungs which first breathed so quietly, cough like a volcano—off it goes darkening the heavens with its dense volume of smoke.—*N. H. Tel.*

### Days of the week.

The early Quakers refused to employ the names commonly given to the days of the week, and substituted for them the terms "first day," "second day," and so on, on the ground that it became not Christian men to give so much sanction to idolatry as was involved in Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. They held that every time they spoke of Wednesday they would be doing some honor to Woden, of Tuesday to Thor, of Friday to Freya, and thus with the rest.

### Violation of the Sabbath.

It having appeared by the evidence at the inquest lately held on the bodies of the ten men killed at Burlington Heights, on the line of the Great Western Railroad, that some of the men had worked on Sunday before, and on one or two Sundays previous, the Mayor has issued his proclamation, enjoining the due observance of the Lord's day. Also, that said proclamation be put up in some conspicuous place, in every hotel within the limits of the city.

The foreman, who was working on the Lord's day, has been brought before the city magistrate and heavily fined.—*Hamilton, Canada, Gazette.*

How vain is the pride of ancestry! We are all descended from one parent, are that parent was a working gardener.

### FREDERICK BREMER ON MARRIED MEN.

Men.—The Boston Atlas says that the Benodicks should make the accomplished Swede their best bow, and giving her a piece of plate, in token of their thanks for the following hearty testimony in their favor as a class. Moreover, they should all join fervently in the wish that her time may soon come, to enjoy what she appears so so soulfully to appreciate, the value of a good married man. She says:

"I confess, then, that I never find, and never have found, a man more lovable, more captivating, than when he is a married man; that is to say, a good married man. A man is never so handsome, never so perfect, in my eyes, as when he is married—as when he is a husband, and the father of a family—supporting in his manly arms wife and children, and the whole domestic circle, which, in his entrance into the married state, closed around him, and constitute a part of his home and his world. He is not merely enabled by this position, but he is actually beautified by it. Then he appears to me as the crown of creation; and it is only such a man as this who is dangerous to me, and with whom I am inclined to fall in love. But then propriety forbids it. And Moses and all European legislators declare it to be sinful, and all married women would consider it a sacred duty to stone me. Nevertheless I cannot prevent the thing. It is so and cannot be otherwise; and my only hope of appeasing those who are excited against me is in my further confession, that no love affects me so pleasantly; the contemplation of no happiness makes me so happy, as that between married people. It seems to me that I, living unmarried, or mateless, have with that happiness little to do; but it is so and always was so."

### Do Indians swear?

To this question, the Rev. R. M. Loughbridge, missionary to the Creek Indians, replies thus:

The remark, that the heathen do not swear in their own language, is I believe, correct. Certain I am that the Creek Indians never attempt it. To call another by some vulgar name, as "old dog," or something of the kind, is the nearest approximation they can make.

On a certain occasion, Jim Henry, a half blood Creek, then Government interpreter, swore very profanely in English. After he had ceased, I asked him if he could swear in Creek. "No," he replied, "the Creeks cannot swear in their language. I could translate an oath into our language, but it would be the most solemn prayer to God which any one could offer."

The same is also the case with the Seminoles, Choctaws, and Cherokees.

**THE RANDOLPH NEGROES.**—A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, who is travelling in Ohio, gives this account of the Randolph Negroes, who it will be remembered, were driven from their homes which had been procured for them by the whites:

"Troy, about twenty miles from Dayton, is a small and rather dilapidated town, between this place and Pequa. Along the canal the majority of the Randolph negroes are located. It was adjoining Mercer county that the large tract of land was purchased for their settlement, from which they were forcibly ejected by the white inhabitants. The condition of these poor creatures is a sad commentary on the miserable policy of emancipating negroes, and allowing them to remain in this country. The majority of these once invaluable servants are now worthless pests upon the community among whom they are located, and often want for the common necessities of life. I heard several express an ardent wish to return to the shores of Roanoke again, where they once had plenty, and did not know what it was to suffer for want."

### SUBJECT FOR CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

We see that the religious press are generally working up to the outrageous losses they have sustained. The Alabama Baptist inquires:

"Should the Churches hold in their bosoms a class of men known as defaulter, and wink complacently at the wrong? Where were the difference between running off, leaving my merchant, or my blacksmith's bill unpaid, and practicing the same on my printer? No, we are honestly of opinion that the rule should be established in all of our Churches that a delinquent subscriber to a religious paper should not be held in fellowship, unless he were able to assign some excuse for not paying his debts to that interest, which would, in like manner, release him from obligation to his merchant, or his blacksmith."

It cost thirty thousand dollars to prove a lady of unsound mind in an English Court. The trial lasted sixteen days.

### A Noble Example.

A pious mechanic, relating his Christian experience, thus described a circumstance which under God was the means of his conversion:—

"On New Year's day, 1827, I reflected that I had never attended a monthly concert of prayer in the city of New York, and determined that for once I would go. I went early, found only the sexton in the room, and sat down. Soon there came in a plain man, who spoke very pleasantly to the sexton, and then coming and sitting by my side, after a kind salutation, said, 'I trust you love the Saviour?' I had been preached to at a time length all my days; but this was the first time in my life that ever a Christian kindly and directly put such a question to my heart."

"We conversed considerably together, in the course of which, at his request, I gave him my name and residence. The next day he came into my shop, and bro't the tract, 'Way to be Saved,' which he thought I might like to read. He called again and again. I became interested in him, and the next Sunday joined his Sunday school; and was brought, as I hope, to Christ, and soon united with the church. But for him, I could probably have sunk into a miserable eternity."

That good man who was enabled by grace to rescue this poor sinner, was Harlan Page, whose incessant labors fully entitled him to the inscription on his tomb. "He ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears."

### Domestic.

What the late Louis Philippe thought on the subject of intervention in the affairs of Europe by the United States, is interesting to know, though not in the least important. Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writes thus, in his last letter:—"Many years ago I accompanied General Cass, in an evening visit to the Orleans Royal family, then at St. Cloud. While the General was occupied in some other part of the grand salon, King Louis Philippe, in the embrasure of a window, made some remarks respecting some particular backwardness of the United States on certain European questions—I cannot remember precisely what. But I recollect well asking his Majesty, whether he thought the United States ought to commit themselves to the vortex or labyrinth of European politics, and receiving in reply a most emphatic and honest—'No, sir.' His momentary pause and his reflecting mien, left a deep impression on me; a more competent arbiter did not exist. The *No* applies with at least as much force to the present era."

**JUGGERNAUT'S HOUSEHOLD.**—The establishment connected with the great temple of Juggernaut is immense. It includes thirty-six different kinds of offices, some of which are sub-divided into several more. About six hundred and forty persons are required to fill the appointments, a few of which are the following: The one who puts Juggernaut to bed, the one who wakes him, the one who gives him water and tooth-pick, the painter who paints his eyes, an officer to give him rice, another to give him pan, one to wash his linen, one to count his robes, one to carry his umbrella, and one to tell him the hours of worship. Besides these, there are four thousand cooks, one hundred and twenty dancing girls, and eight thousand priests, many of whom are exceedingly rich.

**THE HON. FAYETTE McMULLIN.** of Virginia, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, giving to members of Congress a salary of \$1,500 a year, instead of their present allowance of \$8 a day.—This is a highly commendable movement. If the bill is passed into a law it will tend very much to shorten the sessions and thus save a vast deal of money to the Treasury. The number and length of speeches will be diminished, adjournments over to allow time for pleasure will become less frequent, and we will probably never again hear of a session longer than six months.—*Staunton Spectator.*

Driesbach, the lion tamer, had a fight with his tiger recently, at Schenectady, and came off conqueror. In the contest he received several scratches about his person, but no material injury, and got of the tiger's clutches minus his vest and pants.

The Fredericksburg Herald says that pneumonia has assumed the character of an epidemic in Essex county. In the course of two weeks, no less than twenty persons died from its visitation, whilst of course, a large number were attacked who recovered.

The State of New York has one of the largest and most useful libraries in the world. It contains 1,507,070 volumes. It occupies upwards of 11,000 apartments, one to each school district in the State.

### The Singing Preacher.

Rev. Mr. —, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a charming singer. He tells a capital joke at his own expense. On one occasion, just after he had been placed upon a new circuit, in riding to an appointment, he overtook a venerable negro jogging slowly along in the same direction, when the following colloquy took place between them:

"Well, old man, where are you travelling?"

"I'm just going, Massa, to de meeting house up de road, sa."

"Ah, you go to Church do you?"

"Sometimes, Massa; I'm going to-day, kase new preacher wol's come on de circuit is going to be dar, sa."

"What is the name of your new preacher?"

"Well, I don't know, Massa, zaetty, but I think his name is—, mentioning something very near akin to the minister's cognomen."

"Well, did you ever see him?"

"No—not yit, massa."

"Why then are you so anxious to go?"

"Why, Massa, ye see da say he kin beat de witches a singin, do he can't do much in de preachin line—da's de reason I wants to hear him."

"I judge they say right about him," said the preacher; and putting whip to his horse, rode a little faster than his sable companion.

The newspapers of Paris have become as dry as chips. Having nothing to do but find reasons for everything done by the prince President, they have lost all life. They try to brighten up a little by giving descriptions of the numerous balls in high life, but these have already become insipid and monotonous.

Foreign newspapers render Louis Napoleon extremely sensitive. The attacks on him in the Times have wounded him deeply, and, in his moments of peevishness, he expresses his feelings with great animation. The French ambassador in Piedmont, Switzerland and Belgium, have made formal complaints of the attacks made on the President by certain journals.

In Piedmont, a law, intended to prevent them for the future, is now under discussion; in Belgium, the editors of the *Bulletin Français* have been banished, the paper suppressed and the publishers indicted; and in Switzerland, the publisher of the *Swiss Tribune*, a Frenchman, has been ordered to leave the country.—*Chas. Laroche to the Phila. Bulletin.*

**Poisoned.**—A Mrs. Martin, of Allegheny city, Pa., whilst on a visit, a few days since, to a friend in the country, wished to have a dish of mushrooms.—Some were collected, dressed, and eaten by the family, all of whom were in a few hours seized with severe vomiting. Medical aid was called and every assistance rendered, but Mrs. M. died in about thirty hours after the doctor arrived. The rest are all recovering. Mr. M. wiped his face with a handkerchief in which he carried the mushrooms, and had violent inflammation of one of his eyes.

The Maine Law is now in the hands of a committee of the House, a majority of whom are opposed to—and will not report it to the House.

In the senate, Mr. Carothers, on the 3d inst, reported from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, a bill "to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors—being a modification of the bill forwarded from Pittsburgh, earlier in the season. Strong hopes of its passage are entertained.—*Pitt. Dispatch.*

The March number of *Sartain's Magazine* is beautifully illustrated. Indeed the artist-editor of this month's spares no pains nor expense in making his work acceptable to the thinking and polished minds of the age.

The river most charged with earthy matter is the Ganges; next the Nile; next the Mississippi. Five hundred and fifty-seven cubic feet of earth roll down with the stream of the Ganges every second.

A lady, in New England, recently died to death. She had a tooth extracted, and the wounded gums continued to bleed, in spite of every remedy which science could suggest, for ten days, when death terminated her sufferings. Such cases have occurred.

At a recent Conference of Churches in Groton, Mass., the identical Bible used by John Rogers, the martyr, and carried off by him to the stake—some of the leaves of which bear the marks of the flames—was brought to the Conference by a devotee. It occupies upwards of 11,000 apartments, one to each school district in the State.

## News Items, &c.

### Legislature of Virginia.

In the Senate, on Friday, March 5th, the bill providing for the election and qualification of Clerks of Circuit and County Courts, Attorneys of the Commonwealth, Sheriffs, Commissioners of the Revenue, and Surveyors, was taken up. The question was on the engrossment. Amendments were proposed by Messrs. Shackelford, Sheffield, Parker and Stovall.

One of the amendments proposed (by Mr. Sheffield) created considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Sheffield, Shackelford, Wade and Witcher. The proposition was, to strike out of the 2d section the words "and biennially thereafter," so as to take from the Governor the appointment of Commissioners of election after the year 1852. The previous question was demanded, the yeas and nays called and ordered. The amendment was adopted, yeas 33, noes 11.

Mr. Saunders moved that the bill and the amendment pending (one proposed by Mr. Stovall) be laid on the table, and made the order of the day for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the House, on Saturday, a bill was reported by Mr. Leake, from the Committee on County Organization, providing for districting the counties, the names, duties, and compensation of the Commissioners, and giving to the county Courts the power of re-arranging said districts, and changing the places for holding elections. Read first time, and ordered to be printed. The report is of considerable length, making 68 pages.

The bill defining what property shall and shall not be assessed for taxation, was taken up and much discussion ensued upon amendments proposed.

The second section of the bill as heretofore amended, contained the following clause: "The Head of each family shall be entitled to hold exempt from taxation neat cattle, hogs, and sheep, of the aggregate value of \$100."

On motion of Mr. Russell, the following amendment, "or in lieu thereof an amount of any personal property, not otherwise exempted from taxation," was adopted, yeas 91, noes 34.

Other amendments were under consideration when the House adjourned.

The Senate on Monday, resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the election and qualification of county officers. After adopting sundry amendments.

On motion of Mr. Carrington the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Burdett offered a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of providing for the election, by the people, of a revenue collector for each district in a county.

A bill prescribing the times for the commencement of the official terms of the Judges under the amended constitution, and providing for their election by the voters, was taken up, read a third time and passed.

(Provides that the official terms of the Judges shall commence on 1st day of July, and the first election of Judges shall be held on the fourth Thursday of April next.)

The House resumed the consideration of the bill prescribing what property shall and shall not be taxed for taxation.

The House then adjourned.

### Meeting of the Lay Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The Methodist Episcopal Convention of Lay Members to take into consideration the alteration of the Discipline, so as to admit Lay members to participate in conferences, met this morning, at Nazareth Street Church near Pine.

The Convention organized temporarily by appointing Calson Haskill, of Trinity Church, Philadelphia, Chairman, and Geo. J. Hamelton and Dr. J. B. Christian, Secretaries.

A Committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers, and also a Committee to draft resolutions.

About 200 delegates were present, and upwards of 40 churches were represented.

Two delegates from Pittsburgh and two from Allegheny City were present.

The Convention adjourned till three o'clock P. M.

### Philadelphia, March 5.

The Methodist Convention adjourned *sin die*, last night, at a late hour. It passed a resolution, petitioning the General Conference for lay representation, and opposed to any alteration of the Episcopacy and itinerancy of the church.

The bill which has passed the Virginia House of Delegates in reference to lotteries, is intended to go into effect, on and after the 23d of October next and provides that if a free person shall be concerned in the managing or drawing a lottery or raffle or knowingly permit such lottery or raffle in any house under his control, or buy, sell, exchange, transfer, &c., any chance or ticket in a lottery, he shall be confined in jail not more than one year, and fined not exceeding \$500.—*Alexander's Gazette.*

The Belfast mail coach was *blown over*, in a gale of wind, a day or two before the last steamer sailed.

### The Maine Liquor Law.

Ohio.—The Legislature has refused to pass the Maine liquor law the present session, notwithstanding the numerous petitions.

Massachusetts.—The Liquor bill before the Massachusetts Senate has been amended, so as to submit the question of its adoption to a direct vote of the people, and in that form it will probably pass. Better so than worse. If the General Assembly will not or dare not legislate, the people can and will.

In the New Jersey Legislature, the bill has been defeated, through the treachery of some, the indifference to the public weal of others, and the hatred of the reform of the rest. The people intend to review the proceeding in their supreme court, the polls.

A Maine Editor says the adoption of their temperance law has infused great activity into the medicine business. Mint juleps are bought at the druggists under the head of vegetable tonics, while sherry cobbler are only known as inspired cordwainers. The people of Maine may not consume as much ardent spirits as formerly, but the way they indulge in medicine is a caution.

CANDID OPINION.—In his letter recently published in the *Intelligencer*, the Hon. J. Barney says of Kossuth: "I left him with a conviction that he was the most erudite scholar, accomplished, fascinating, and eloquent orator of the age; at the same time a sturdy beggar, dangerous incendiary, and a cold-hearted ingrate."

The Panama *Echo*, in speaking of the amount necessary to defray passenger's expenses from Chagres to San Francisco, says that "any man desiring to go to California should have at least \$250, after arriving at Chagres—even for travelling in the cheapest style. Those who have it to bring, should not come with less than \$300, and those who have not \$250 had much better stay at home, whatever their situations be."

**The Maine Liquor Law Defeated in New Jersey.**—A long debate on a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law was concluded in the New Jersey House of Representatives on the 3d inst, when the bill was defeated—yeas 13, noes 46. The *Trouton American* says the law was amply discussed, but was finally decided to be unconstitutional, impracticable, and fraught with mischief, and out of its latitude."

There is one lunatic in England to every eight hundred inhabitants. More women than men go mad in that country, the proportion being about eight to seven.

There are thirty thousand persons in prison in France, for political offences.

There are more people employed in Paris in manufacturing articles for exportation than any other three capitals in Europe.

Eighty-two thousand works of literature and art have issued from the French press during the last ten years.

Madame Pfeiffer states that the number of persons beheaded at Canton, in 1846, was six thousand. These were, to be sure, the criminals of two provinces, containing a population of 9,000,000; still the number is frightful.

There have been five constitutions in France during the last forty-eight years.

The Network (N. J.) Mercury is out for Gen. Scott for President, and Hon. Jno. M. Botts for Vice President.

England's said sometimes to have the constitution of a horse, but it would seem that France is just now threatened with the constitution of an ass.—*Punch.*

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, after spending two fortunes and nineteen years, to establish her claim, has completely failed in the effort.

Barham is offering a large reward for the man who does a thriving business without advertising.

The editor who had a thousand dollars cannot be found. He and the honest lawyer have gone off together.

Ouren.—A buck, whilst being measured for a pair of boots, observed: "Make them cover the calf."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished shoemaker, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough."